

REMOTE VEHICLE EMISSION SENSING DEVICE WITH SINGLE DETECTOR

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to filter/detector arrangements for use in remote vehicle emissions analysis and remote sensing devices.

5 Background of the Invention

Remote sensing devices may be used to detect and characterize emissions from a vehicle. One device for performing such a process analyzes radiation that passes through the vehicle emission using a detector. Various components of the vehicle emission absorb radiation of specific characteristic
10 wavelengths. A filter is used to permit only a radiation band including the characteristic wavelength of interest to reach the detector. If multiple components of the emission are to be analyzed in this manner, multiple sets of detectors and filters are generally necessary to carry out such measurements.

A known device for the remote sensing of vehicle emissions is depicted
15 in Fig. 1. A beam (1) from a radiation source (7) passes through emissions plume (8) of vehicle (9) and is reflected from mirror (2) onto reflecting wheel (3). Beam (1) is then reflected from reflecting wheel (3) to one of a group of mirrors (4). The group of mirrors (4) focus and reflect the beam (1) through

respective filters (5) and onto respective detectors (6). One such remote sensing device is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,210,702.

Such devices, however, may have certain drawbacks. These devices may have a large number of parts to manufacture, assemble, align, maintain, and calibrate, including special reflectors, multiple detectors and multiple light filters. Each of these parts introduces error into the final measurements. For example, light filters may suffer from light bleed, allowing undesirable wavelengths of light to reach the detectors. Uncertainty as to the measurements may also occur because different detectors may react differently to the variety of conditions encountered during the use of these devices.

Additionally, use of multiple filters, detectors, reflectors, and the like can add considerable complexity and bulk to the device. Also, if other components of the emission are to be detected, the replacement of filters and/or detectors to provide suitable filters and detectors for such other components may involve considerable cost in parts, as well as in assembly, alignment, and calibration of the device.

Another gas analysis device is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,678,914. This device employs an infrared (IR) gas analyzer in which IR radiation from a source is directed toward an IR detector. The IR radiation passes through both a gas located in a sample cell and then one of various light filters mounted on a continuously rotating filter wheel. This device requires close proximity to an emissions output in order to operate properly, and employs a sample chamber for gas analysis. Devices which employ a gas sample chamber are not feasible

for remote sensing of vehicle emissions because of the need to collect a sample of the emission and isolate it in the gas sample chamber. Also, such devices only provide a localized reading of the gas at the exact point where the sample is taken.

5 These and other drawbacks of known devices exist.

Summary of the Invention

An object of the present invention is to overcome these and other drawbacks in existing devices.

10 Another object of the present invention is to provide greater flexibility in remote vehicle emissions sensing devices by allowing multiple different components to be detected without using multiple detection units.

Another object of the present invention is to provide greater accuracy and certainty in remote vehicle emissions sensing devices by reducing the
15 number of detectors used in such devices to thereby reduce uncertainty caused by use of several different detectors under changing ambient conditions.

One aspect of the present invention provides a device including a radiation source, a detector, and a plurality of filters. A beam from the radiation source passes through the emission plume of a vehicle, and one of the
20 plurality of filters which is aligned with the detector to the detector. When a different component of the emission is to be analyzed, the filter which is aligned with the detector is changed and the detection process is repeated.

Another aspect of the invention provides a method for remotely sensing vehicle emissions by passing a beam from a radiation source through a vehicle emission plume and one of a plurality of filters which is aligned with a detector to the detector. The method may also include the step of moving the filters to align different filters with the detectors or moving the detector to allow the detector to be aligned with different ones of the filters.

Other aspects and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the detailed description of the preferred embodiments which follows.

10 Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 illustrates a known remote vehicle emissions sensing device.

Fig. 2a illustrates an embodiment of a remote vehicle emissions sensing device of the present invention.

Fig. 2b illustrates another embodiment of a remote vehicle emissions sensing device of the present invention.

Fig. 3 illustrates a wheel with filters mounted thereon which may be employed in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 4 illustrates moveable filters and a detector located in a sealed housing according to another embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 5 illustrates another embodiment of a remote vehicle emissions sensing device of the present invention.

Fig. 6 shows a schematic block diagram of the components of an embodiment of a remote vehicle emission sensing device in accordance with the present invention.

5 Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The present invention, as illustrated in Figs. 2a and 2b, is intended for use in a system for the remote sensing of vehicle emissions, whereby a variety of different components of the vehicle emission are sensed by passing a beam of radiation through the vehicle emission plume. After passing through the
10 emission plume, the beam, which may include ultraviolet radiation and/or infrared radiation, is received by a detector. The concentrations of various components of the vehicle emission plume may be calculated by determining the amount of radiation of certain characteristic wavelengths which has been absorbed from the beam by the emission components of interest upon passage
15 through the vehicle emission plume.

Fig. 2a illustrates one embodiment of a remote sensing device ("RSD") in accordance with the present invention. A beam (11) from a radiation source (10) passes through an emission plume (12) of a vehicle (16). The beam (11) may optionally be focused on a detector (14) by lens (13). The light beam (11)
20 also passes through a set of moveable filters (15) before it impinges on detector (14).

In the present invention, moveable filters (15) allow a single detector (14) which has a broad enough frequency response to cover all of the detection

bands of interest, to measure different components of the vehicle emission plume. Alternatively, two or more detectors (14) can be employed to cover all of the detection bands of interest. Each filter (15) permits only a certain detection band of radiation to reach the detector (14). Filters (15) may be pass through filters, which allow transmission of only certain wavelengths through the filters (15). Each of the various filters (15) is used to isolate different detection bands of radiation for detection of different components of the vehicle emission. Each detection band is carefully selected to be centered about a wavelength of radiation that is characteristic of the absorption pattern of a specific component of the vehicle emission. In this manner, radiation characteristic of each component of the vehicle emission can be isolated and impinged at different times upon the same detector (14).

The filters (15) may be moved so that one filter (15) at a time is aligned with only a single detector (14). The alignment is such that all radiation to be received by the detector (14) must first pass through the aligned filter (15). A single RSD may be employed to detect multiple components of a vehicle emission without requiring more than one detector (14) because the present invention allows a plurality of different detection bands to be directed to a single detector (14) using a moveable set of filters (15).

In another embodiment shown in Fig. 2b, a movable set of reflective filters (17) is used. A beam (11b) from a radiation source (10b) passes through an emission plume (12b) of a vehicle (16b). The beam (11b) may optionally be focused on a detector (14b) by lens (13b) via reflection off of one or more of a

moveable set of reflective filters (17). Reflective filters (17) may reflect only the wavelengths of specific detection bands of radiation for detection of different components of vehicle emission plume (12b).

In an embodiment shown in Fig. 3, the moveable set of filters (23) may
5 comprise a rotating filter wheel with filters mounted on the wheel. As illustrated in Fig. 3, the filter wheel (21) is mounted for rotation about its axis (22). Various filters (23) are mounted on the filter wheel (21). Thus, in this embodiment, the filter wheel (21) may be rotated on its axis to align different filters (23) with a single detector at different times. As noted previously, each
10 filter (23) permits only a specific detection band of radiation to reach the detector by transmission or reflection. Each detection band is centered on a wavelength of radiation that is characteristic of the absorption pattern of a specific component of the vehicle emission. Each filter (23) on the wheel (21) passes a detection band of radiation which corresponds to a specific vehicle
15 emission component to be detected. The wheel (21), and therefore the filters (23), rotate so that multiple vehicle emission components may be sequentially detected and analyzed using a single detector.

The filter wheel (21) may be provided with a plurality of notches (24) which may periodically activate an optical switch (not shown) whereby the
20 processor (19) can associate a particular detector reading with a particular one of filters (23) so that the reading can be linked to the component of the exhaust being measured. Any other suitable means for informing the processor (19) which filter (23) is associated with a particular detector reading may be

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to filter out specific radiation components such as all visible light, all ultraviolet light, etc. In one embodiment of the invention, a beam from the radiation source includes radiation having wavelengths in the broad detection band of 3 to 6 microns, and a general filter (50) may be configured to prevent all other light from reaching the detector (42) and/or the filters (41). Thus, a general filter (50) may be placed at the single opening (44) of a sealed housing (43). Movable filters (41) are then aligned so that a beam (45) impinging on the detector (42) passes through a desired one of filters (41) before reaching the detector (42).

Other embodiments of the invention are also envisioned. In a further alternative embodiment (not shown), the moveable filters (41) slide into alignment with the detector (42). In another embodiment, the filters are stationary, and the detector (42) may be moved to align it with the appropriate filter. As illustrated in Fig. 5, a beam (52) from radiation source (51) passes through a vehicle emission plume (53) of a vehicle (53a). Beam (51) reflects off of mirror (54) onto reflecting wheel (55). Reflecting wheel (55) directs beam (51) through respective focusing lenses (56) to focus the beam (51) through filters (57) and onto detector (58). Detector (58) is moveable in slot (59) so that it may be aligned with the appropriate one of filters (57). Other variations on this embodiment of the invention are also possible.

A method of remotely sensing vehicle emissions is also contemplated in the present invention. Using the structure of the present invention, vehicle emissions may be sensed by emitting radiation from a radiation source and

passing the radiation through a vehicle emission plume. The method is continued by passing radiation through one of a plurality of filters, receiving the radiation at a detector, and determining the concentration of one or more components of the vehicle emissions from the detector response.

5 As noted previously, the filters may be located on a wheel mounted for rotation about its central axis. In one embodiment of the invention, the wheel rotates at a constant speed. In another embodiment of the invention, the wheel only rotates when a vehicle emission plume is present in the light beam.

10 The present invention improves on known devices by eliminating the need for multiple sets of filters and corresponding detectors, and reducing the number of parts needed. Use of moveable filters or a moveable detector may eliminate the need for multiple detectors, (6), multiple mirrors, (4), and a reflecting wheel, (3), which are employed in the conventional device shown in Fig. 1. Additionally, multiple vehicle emission components may also be
15 determined without having to align a reflecting wheel (3), multiple mirrors (4), multiple filters (5), and multiple detectors (6). As illustrated in Fig. 2, the beam (11) may be directed through one of the moveable filters (15) which is currently aligned with the detector (14). This saves time, effort, and expense when manufacturing and repairing the RSD. Additionally, filter wheel (15) may be
20 easily changed, thus allowing a series of different components in the vehicle emission to be detected by providing a series of new filters which permit passage of radiation within the appropriate detection bands for the different components.

The RSD of the present invention allows detection of vehicle emissions in an open area. There is no need for a cell or chamber in which to gather the emission plume to determine the concentrations of various components thereof.

Further, this configuration allows a single RSD of the present invention to sequentially sense the vehicle emissions of multiple vehicles over a short time span to thereby make remote roadside vehicle emission sensing practicable.

Further, the RSD unit of the present invention may be a mobile RSD which is capable of being moved to a number of locations. In one embodiment, the RSD is placed at an exit ramp of a highway, and is used to remotely determine components of vehicle emissions. Some time later, the RSD may be moved to a different location and employed at the new location to sense the same or different components of vehicle emissions.

Fig. 6 illustrates a schematic representation of components of a RSD in which the present invention may be employed. Embodiments of the invention may include some or all of the various components as described below.

Radiation Source

Preferably, an RSD unit comprises a source of electromagnetic radiation which may be used in the absorption spectroscopy measurement of vehicle exhaust emissions. Preferably, source 10 may comprise an infrared (IR) radiation source producing beam 11. Some embodiments of the RSD may include other types of radiation sources, for example, an ultraviolet (UV) source, a visible light source, or a combination of sources.

Radiation Detector

The RSD unit may further comprise a detector 12 of electromagnetic radiation. The detector 12 is preferably chosen to permit detection of electromagnetic radiation emitted by the source. For example, the detector 12 may comprise a photodetector (*e.g.*, a photodiode), a photomultiplier tube (PMT), a spectrometer or other suitable radiation detector. For embodiments using ambient radiation sources an appropriately sensitive detector may be used. For example, a mercury cadmium telluride (Hg Cd Te) photodetector may be used to detect ambient IR radiation. Other detectors are possible.

10 Reflector

According to one embodiment, the RSD unit may comprise a reflector 14 mounted in a manner to allow radiation from the source 10 to be reflected into the detector 12 for analysis. The reflector 14 may comprise a mirror, prism, diffraction grating, beam splitter or other device suitable for reflecting the radiation of the source 10. The reflector 14 may form part of the detection unit in which case the reflector 14 may function to split the radiation beam among one or more detectors, focus the radiation beam onto one or more detectors or redirect the radiation beam to the appropriate detection for detection of a particular species. In addition, plural reflectors 14 may be employed to accomplish one or more of these functions in any combination.

In another embodiment the reflector 14 may comprise a lateral transfer mirror used to reflect the source 10 radiation back along a path displaced laterally (or vertically) from the path between source 10 and reflector 14. In

this embodiment, the reflector generally does not form part of a detection unit but rather is located remotely from the detection unit. The primary purpose of transfer mirrors is to redirect the radiation to the detector unit. A variety of different transfer mirrors may be employed in the RSD unit depending primarily upon the particular spatial relationship of the radiation source 10, detector 12 and reflector 14 which is to be employed by the RSD unit. Several configurations are described below, some of which require different types of transfer mirrors to redirect the radiation beam to the detector unit.

Imaging Unit

10 The RSD unit may also include an imaging unit 16 which may be used to capture or record an image of a vehicle passing through the detection system. The imaging unit 16 may be arranged to record an image of a vehicle at a specified location in the detection system. The imaging unit 16 may comprise, for example, a camera, such as a film, video or digital camera. Other imaging
15 devices may also be used.

Preferably, the imaging unit 16 may record an image of the vehicle identification tag (*i.e.*, license plate). Tag information may be processed, using a suitable data processor, to identify additional information about the respective vehicle. For example, Motor Vehicle Department databases may be accessed to
20 retrieve vehicle owner information, vehicle make, model type, model year and other information. In some embodiments, this additional information may be incorporated into the emission sensing data analysis. For example, the make and model year of the vehicle may be used to input information (*e.g.*, whether

used to optically detect the temperature of remote objects. Other temperature detection systems may also be used.

5 ——— Preferably, the thermal detection unit is used to detect the temperature of portions of the vehicle passing through the RSD system. Some embodiments may use direct sensing of the area of interest. For example, an IR thermometer may be aimed at the underside of a passing vehicle to detect the temperature(s) of vehicle components (e.g., engine, catalytic converter, muffler, etc.). Indirect sensing may also be used. For example, an IR thermometer may be aimed at the roadway to measure the heat reflected from the underside of a vehicle.

10 Preferably, the thermal information recorded by the thermal imaging unit 20 may be incorporated into the processing for the vehicle emission data. For example, a temperature reading of a vehicle's engine may indicate that the engine has just recently been started (i.e., the engine is "cold" or has not reached normal operating temperature). Such a cold engine reading may
15 initiate alternative data processing for the emission data.

Data from thermal detection unit 20 may also be used for other data handling procedures. For example, it may be preferable to identify whether a vehicle's catalytic converter is operational. A temperature reading indicating that the catalytic converter is "cold" may indicate that the converter is not
20 functioning. However, a cold catalytic converter might also indicate that the vehicle has only been driven for a short period and, thus, has not achieved operational temperature. Embodiments of the present invention reduce the chance of such a potentially misleading reading by detecting the temperature of

other portions of the vehicle. For example, a temperature reading indicating that the catalytic converter is cold, but the brake rotor (or engine) is "hot"

.....indicate, with greater certainty, that the vehicle has reached operating temperature and the catalytic converter is indeed non-operational. Other uses
5 for collected thermal data are also possible.

Thermal detection unit 20 may comprise various detection apparatus configurations. For example, two thermal detectors may be arranged to view a vehicle traveling in a traffic lane. Preferably, the thermal detectors are positioned at points affording different angles of view at the vehicle. The
10 thermal detectors may be positioned near the locations of speed and acceleration detection units (*i.e.*, spaced with some distance between detectors). Spatial separation of the detectors and use of differing angles of view increase the likelihood of detecting the temperature of the areas of interest on the vehicle (*e.g.*, the engine, catalytic converter, etc.) and also afford a time sequence of
15 measurements (*i.e.*, the vehicle crosses one detector, then the other at a later time). In some embodiments, an additional thermal detector may be incorporated. The additional thermal detector may be positioned at a suitable location to detect the temperature of the front of the vehicle (*e.g.*, the radiator or engine). For example, the additional thermal detector may be positioned at
20 either side of the lane at a sufficient height to detect the front of the vehicle, or be embedded into the lane to record a head-on view of the vehicle.

Some embodiments may include arrays of thermal detectors to achieve an even greater likelihood of detecting the desired temperature readings. For

example, in an embodiment incorporating an IR thermometer, an array of detection beams may be aimed at the vehicle. The array may span vertical and horizontal regions. Using such an array of detection beams allows the thermal detection unit 20 the ability to detect the temperature of vehicles of varying size and shape. In addition, some of the beams in the array may be used to detect reflected heat off of the lane. Using an array of detector beams may also result in greater accuracy in temperature measurements. The focal point of each detection beam in the array can be narrowed to detect the temperature of a smaller region of interest. In this manner, a more accurate temperature of each point may be obtained. For example, a detector beam with a focal point four inches in diameter will take an average temperature over the whole four inch region within the focal point. If the region of interest happens to be a one inch exhaust pipe on a vehicle, the detector will average the temperature of the region of interest (*i.e.*, the pipe comprising one-fourth of the focal region) with objects outside of the region of interest (*i.e.*, the other three fourths of the focal region) resulting in a less accurate temperature reading. In contrast, an array of smaller focal point detector beams (*e.g.*, one inch in diameter each) will be more likely to detect an accurate temperature of the region of interest (*e.g.*, a one inch exhaust pipe).

These and other thermal detection techniques may be used advantageously in a remotely operated unit, but are not limited to such use. They may also be used in other RSD systems as well.

Processing Unit

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The RSD unit preferably performs analysis of detected data, among other things, accomplished using a suitable processing device, unit 19 to carry out other microprocessor. The processing unit 19 may be a computer or other microprocessor. The processing unit 19 may be used to accomplish desired analysis of collected data. For example, the processing unit 19 may be used to calculate the concentrations of various exhaust gas constituents (e.g., HC, CO₂, NO_x, CO, etc.), the decay rate (e.g., dissipation in time) of the exhaust constituents, the opacity of the exhaust plume, the temperature, speed and acceleration of the vehicle, and other calculations. In one embodiment, software may be used to calculate detected ratios between CO₂ and other exhaust components. The software may make comparisons to threshold concentration values or emission profiles for characterization of vehicles as high or low emitting vehicles and to ensure compliance with predetermined emission standards.

The processing unit may also comprise software routines to accomplish other data analysis functions. For example, the vehicle emission data may be checked for running losses. Running losses may typically include emission readings due to fuel system leaks on a vehicle (e.g., leaky fuel tank filler cap, fuel line, etc.), blow by emissions (i.e., emissions due to other vehicles in the vicinity) or other systematic losses.

The data processing may also include software routines to accomplish various vehicle owner notification processes. For example, a vehicle owner of

a vehicle that has been recorded as "clean" (*i.e.*, in compliance with certain predetermined emission levels) may, upon a second recording of "clean," receive notification of the fact. Coordination with local authorities may be arranged to grant vehicle owners a waiver or pass of local emission certification
5 procedures upon receiving such clean notification. Likewise, owners of vehicles that fail to meet predetermined emission levels may receive notification requiring the owner to remedy the non-compliance. Other data processing functions are possible.

Other embodiments and uses of the invention will be apparent to those
10 skilled in the art from consideration of the specification and practice of the invention disclosed herein. The specification and examples should be considered exemplary only. The scope of the invention is to be determined by the claims appended hereto.